

# CC Debugger User's Guide



**swru197b**

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## 1 Introduction

The CC Debugger can be used to debug and program the flash of any of the RF System-on-Chip (SoC) devices from Texas Instruments (except the CC1010 and CC430). The PC Tools available for these purposes are the SmartRF™ Flash Programmer from Texas Instruments and IAR Embedded Workbench® for 8051 from IAR Systems.

It is also possible to control and run tests on the devices from SmartRF™ Studio. When using SmartRF Studio, the debugger supports the CC2520 transceiver in addition to the SoC devices.

## 2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

CSn	Chip Select (active low)
DC	Debug Clock
DD	Debug Data
DUT	Device Under Test
GND	Ground
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MISO	Master In Slave Out
MOSI	Master Out Slave In
RF	Radio Frequency
SCLK	Serial Clock
SoC	System on Chip
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
USB	Universal Serial Bus
Vdd	Positive Voltage on target

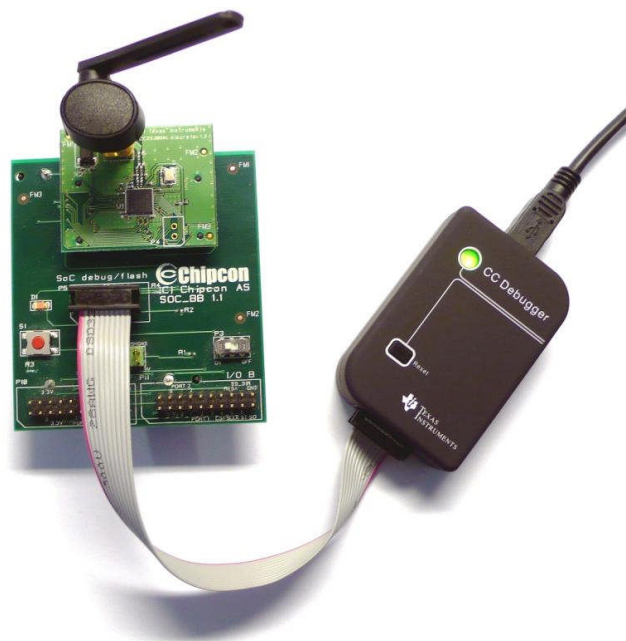
### 3 Box Contents

- 1 CC Debugger
- 1 USB-A to Mini-B USB cable
- 1 10-pin flat cable with 2x5 2.54 mm connector
- 1 10-pin flat cable with 2x5 1.27 mm connector
- 1 Converter board 2.54mm – 1.27 mm connector
- Documentation

### 4 Operating Conditions of the CC Debugger

Minimum voltage from target:	1.2 Volt
Maximum voltage from target:	3.6 Volt
Operating temperature:	0 to 85 °C
Regulated voltage on CC Debugger:	3.3 Volt
Maximum target current draw (*):	200 mA
Supported Operating Systems:	Microsoft® Windows® 2000 Windows XP SP2/SP3 Windows Vista® (32 bit) Windows 7 (32 bit)

(\*) Only applicable if the target is powered from the CC Debugger



**Figure 1 - CC Debugger connected to a SoC Battery Board with a CC2530EM**

## 5 Initial Steps

### 5.1 Installing the USB driver

To get the required USB driver for the CC Debugger, it is necessary to install one of the tools listed below:

SmartRF Studio	<a href="http://www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc046">www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc046</a>
SmartRF Flash Programmer	<a href="http://www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc044">www.ti.com/lit/zip/swrc044</a>
IAR Embedded Workbench 8051	<a href="http://www.iar.com/ew8051">www.iar.com/ew8051</a>

When the CC Debugger is connected to the PC for the first time, Windows will detect the USB device and prompt the user to identify the driver to use.



**Figure 2 - Windows detects the USB device**

If SmartRF Studio or SmartRF Flash Programmer has been installed, the driver required for correct interaction between the PC and CC Debugger has been registered in the operating system. In that case, it is possible to let Windows find the driver automatically to finalize the association between the device and driver (see Figure 3). If only IAR EW8051 has been installed, the driver has not been registered, so it is necessary to locate the driver manually (see Figure 4 and Figure 5).

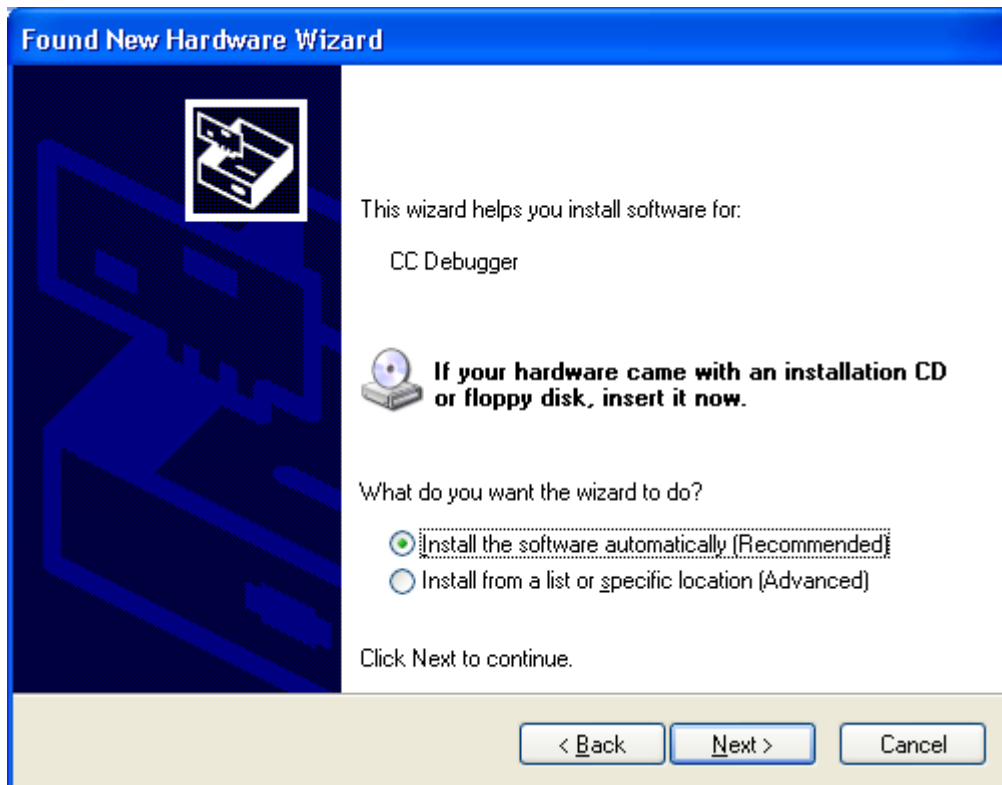


Figure 3 - Install driver automatically

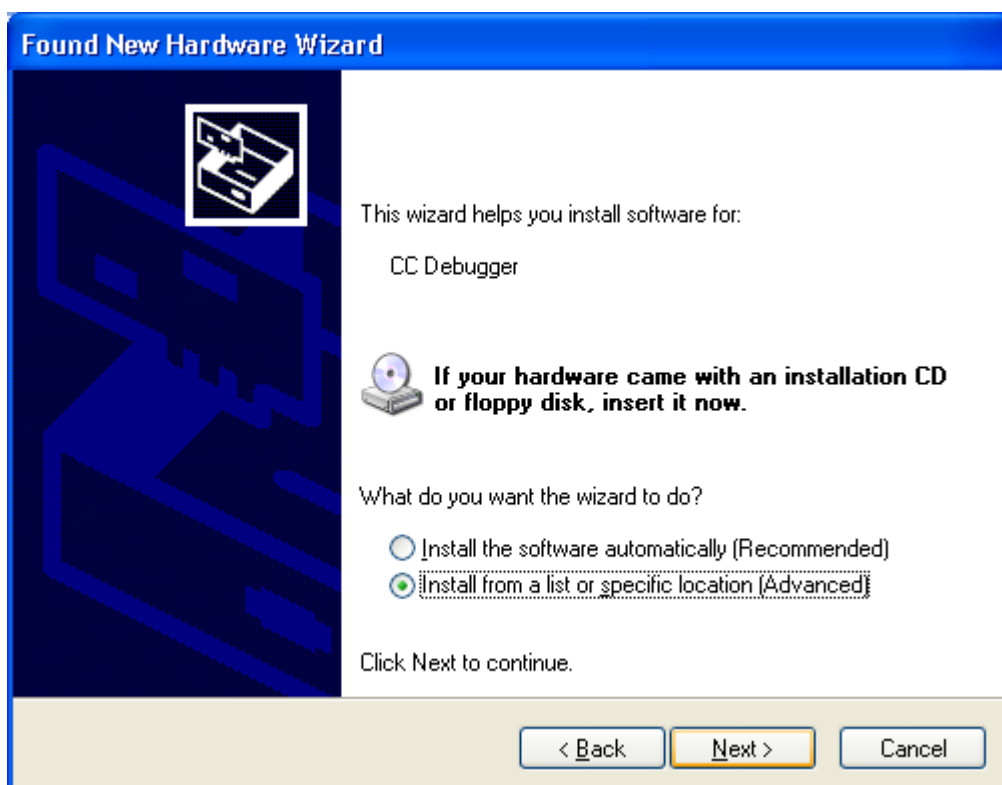


Figure 4 - Install driver by manually specifying driver location

When specifying the driver (cebal.sys and associated .inf files) location manually, try one of  
 C:\Program Files\IAR Systems\Embedded Workbench 5.3\8051\drivers\Texas Instruments  
 C:\Program Files\Texas Instruments\Extras\Drivers

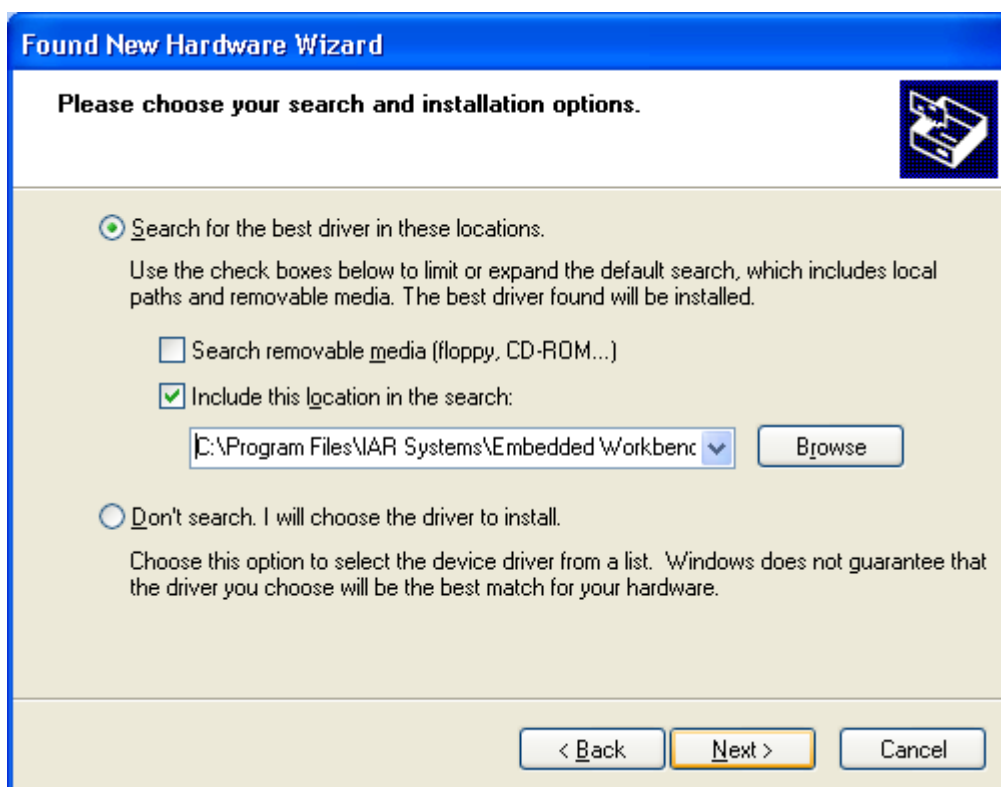


Figure 5 - Install driver by manually specifying driver location (cont.)

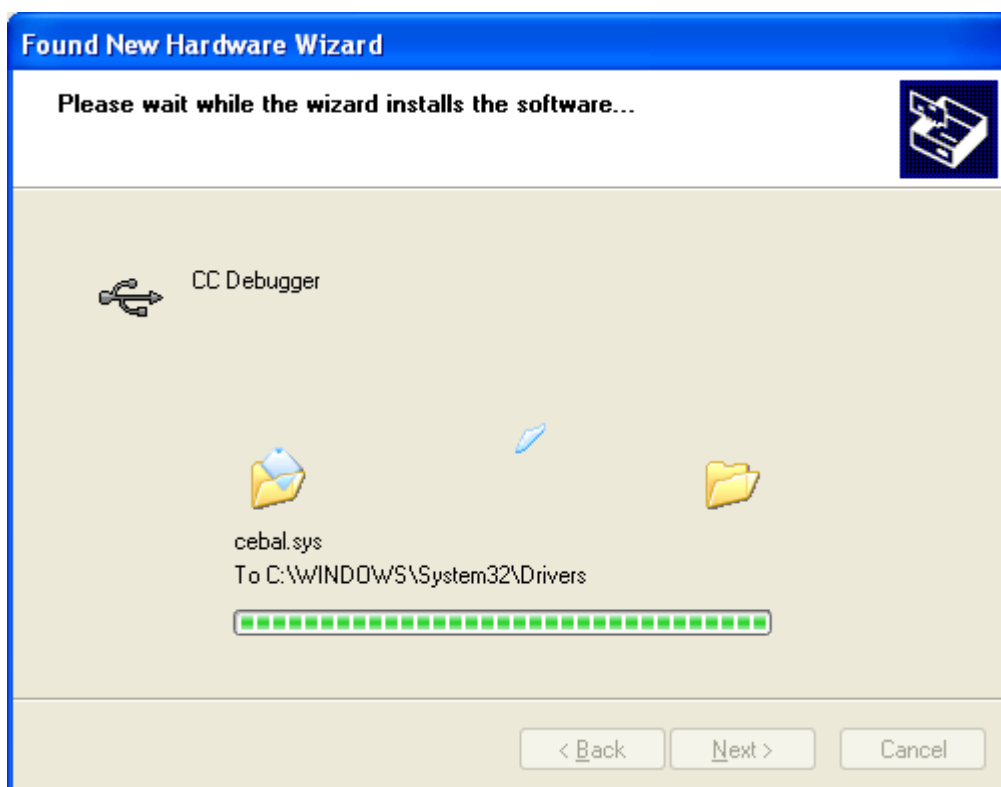
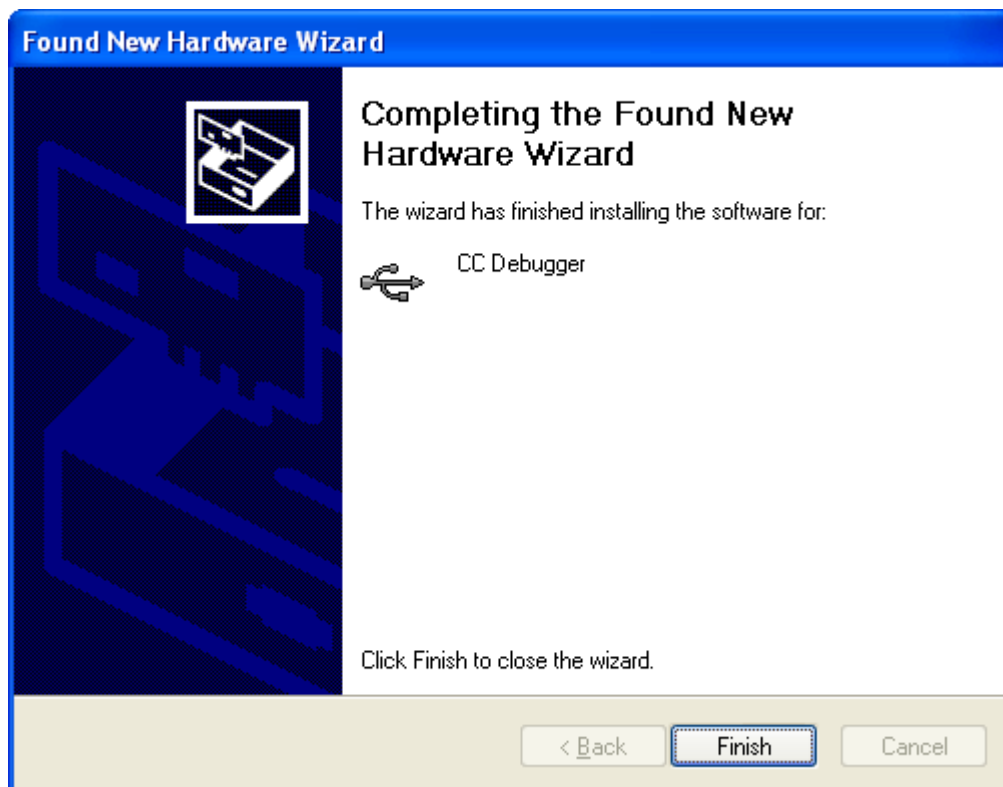
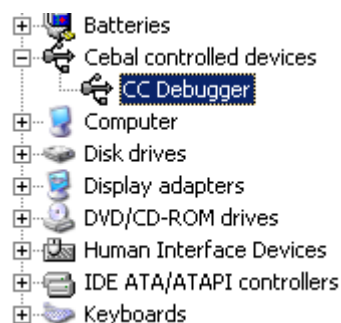


Figure 6 - Let Windows copy the required driver to the system folder



**Figure 7 - Driver installation completed**

At this point, the USB driver installation has finished. It is possible to verify that the driver installation succeeded by opening the Device Manager and check that the CC Debugger is listed under “Cebal controlled devices”.



**Figure 8 - Verify correct driver installation**

## 5.2 Supported PC Tools

Currently, the CC Debugger can be used together with the following PC Tools

<b>In Circuit Debugging</b>	IAR Embedded Workbench for 8051
<b>Flash Programming</b>	SmartRF Flash Programmer
<b>RF Testing</b>	SmartRF Studio
<b>Packet Sniffing</b>	SmartRF Packet Sniffer

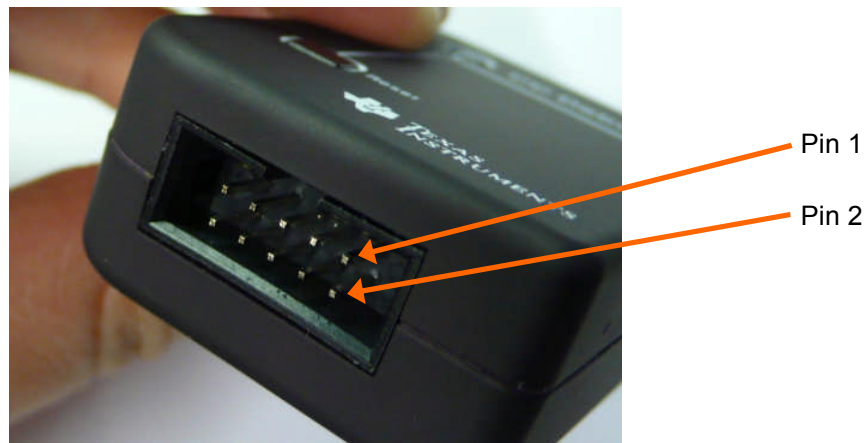
The debugger will operate as the interface between the RF device and the tools listed above. Please ensure correct connection between the device and CC debugger before starting to use the tools. This will be covered in the next chapter.



## 6 Connecting the CC Debugger to the Device

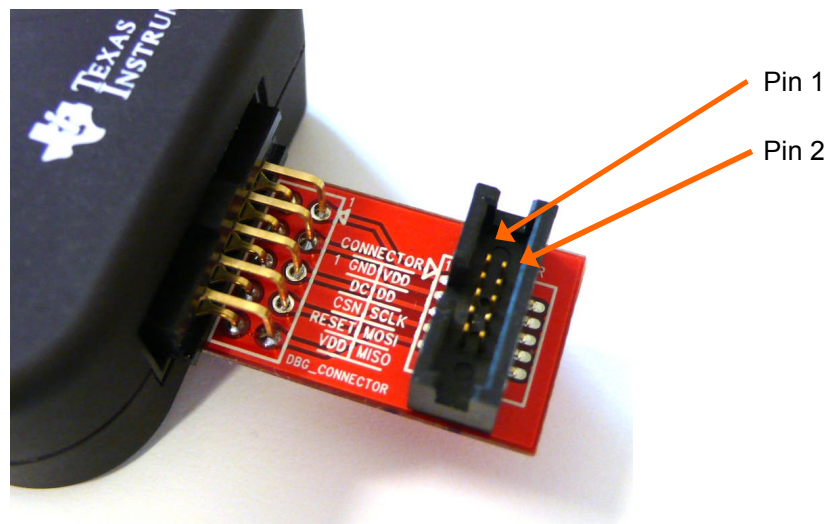
### 6.1 Target Connector Details

The target connector, located on the lateral side of the debugger, is a 10-pin 2x5 2.54 mm pitch connector with a direction coded plastic guide. A suggested matching (male) surface mounted connector would be BB02-HP from GradConn.



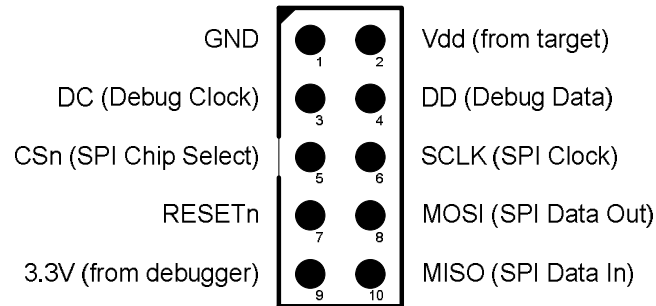
**Figure 9 - Placement of Target Connector Pins**

The adapter board, which has a 10-pin 2x5 1.27 mm pitch connector, has the same pin placement. A suggested matching (male) surface mounted connector would be STL21-A01VXX from MPE Garry.



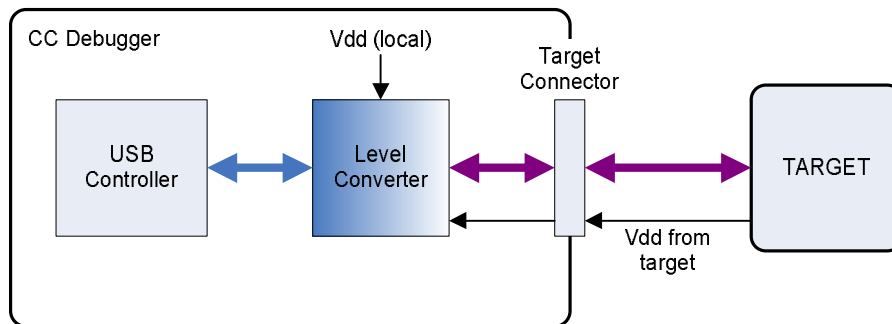
**Figure 10 - Placement of Target Connector Pins on Adapter Board**

The pin-out of the target connector is shown in Figure 11. Note that not all of these pins need to be connected to the target device for programming and debugging. Only Vdd, GND, DD, DC and RESET are required for System on Chips. The other pins are optional and/or for special features.



**Figure 11 - Target Connector Pin-out**

Please note the concept with the voltage going from the target. This voltage is used by the level converter on the CC Debugger in order to handle different voltage levels on the target board and the debugger. Pin 2 on the target connector must be connected to Vdd on the target.



**Figure 12 - Voltage from target to CC Debugger**

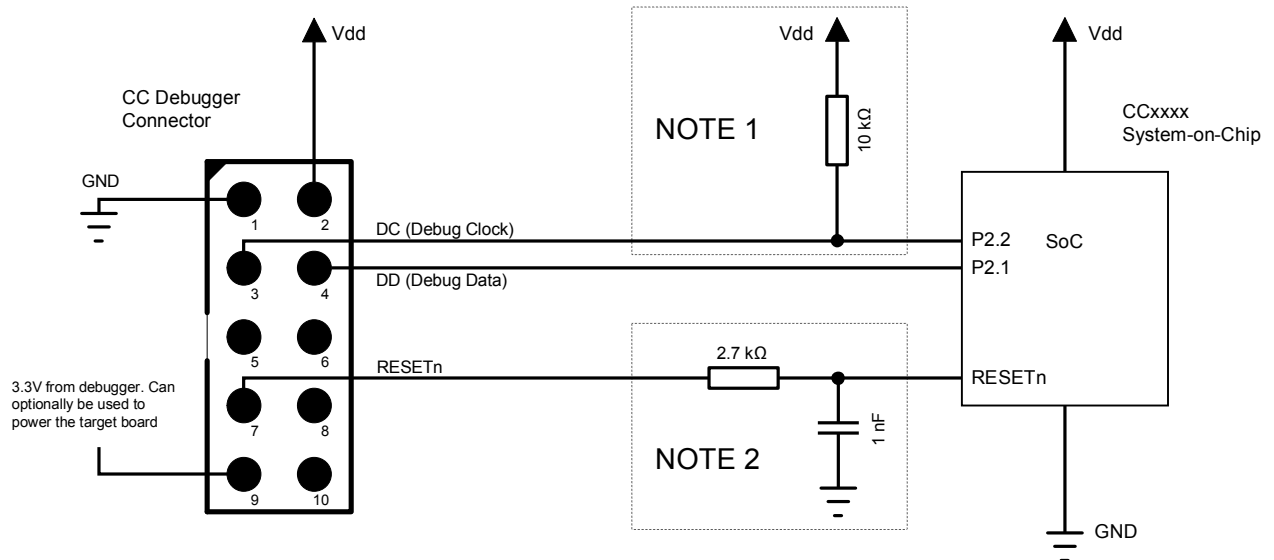
Alternatively, it is possible to power the target by connecting pin 9 to Vdd on the target. In that case, the CC Debugger will supply 3.3V to the target.

## 6.2 Connecting the CC Debugger to a System on Chip

### 6.2.1 Minimum connection for debugging

For successful debugging of a TI CC2xxx or CC11xx System on Chip, connect the two debug signals Debug Data (DD) and Debug Clock (DC) and the reset signal RESETn to the device. In addition, the CC Debugger must be connected to GND and Vdd on the board. Vdd is used as an input to the level shifters on the CC Debugger, thus allowing different operating voltage on the target than internally on the debugger.

Note that it is possible to power the target board from the debugger by connecting the 3.3V signal on pin 9 on the connector to the target board.



**Note 1:** Some early revisions of certain SoCs (CC2430, CC2510 and CC1110) needed an external pull-up to avoid unwanted transitions on the debug clock line during chip reset – thus inadvertently setting the device in debug mode. All new revisions of all SoCs now have an internal pull-up on P2.2, so this external component is not required.

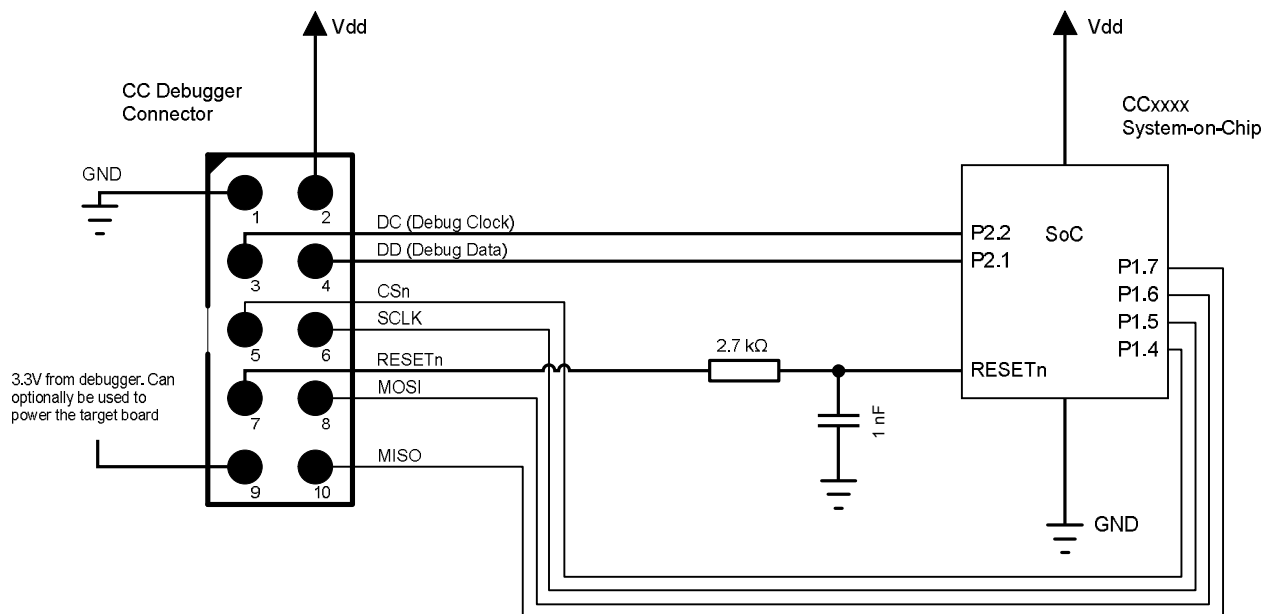
**Note 2:** The RESETn pin is sensitive to noise and can cause unintended reset of the chip. For reset lines susceptible to noise, it is recommended to add an external RC filter. Please refer to the respective SoC datasheet and reference designs for recommended RESET circuitry. The CC Debugger supports slow transitions on the reset line, using a 2 ms delay between any transition on the RESET line and other transitions on the DC and/or DD lines.

### 6.2.2 Minimum connection for SmartRF Studio

The connection is identical as for debugging of the SoC.

### 6.2.3 Minimum connection for SmartRF Packet Sniffer

In order to use the packet sniffer capabilities of the CC Debugger, it is also necessary to connect the SPI bus to the SoC. The SPI interface is used by the CC Debugger for reading the captured RF packets from the SoC.



Note that the packet sniffer will overwrite the flash of the SoC with special packet capture firmware.

#### Note concerning the SPI interface to the SoC

All of the current LPRF SoCs can be configured to operate as SPI slaves, with the SPI signals (CS, SCLK, MISO and MOSI) going to one of the USART peripherals. The packet sniffer application will program the SoC with firmware that configures one of the USART peripherals in order to communicate with the CC Debugger. This firmware can possibly use any of the four possible pin configurations (USART 0 or 1, pin out alternative 1 or 2). However, only a subset is currently supported:

	USART0, alt 1	USART0, alt 2	USART1, alt 1	USART1, alt 2
CC2430	-	-	-	OK
CC2530	-	-	-	OK
CC1110	OK	-	-	OK
CC2510	OK	-	-	OK

**Table 1 - Supported SPI connections (marked OK)**

	USART0, alt 1	USART1, alt 2
SCLK	P0.5	P1.5
CS	P0.4	P1.4
MOSI	P0.3	P1.6
MISO	P0.2	P1.7

**Table 2 - USART pin out details**

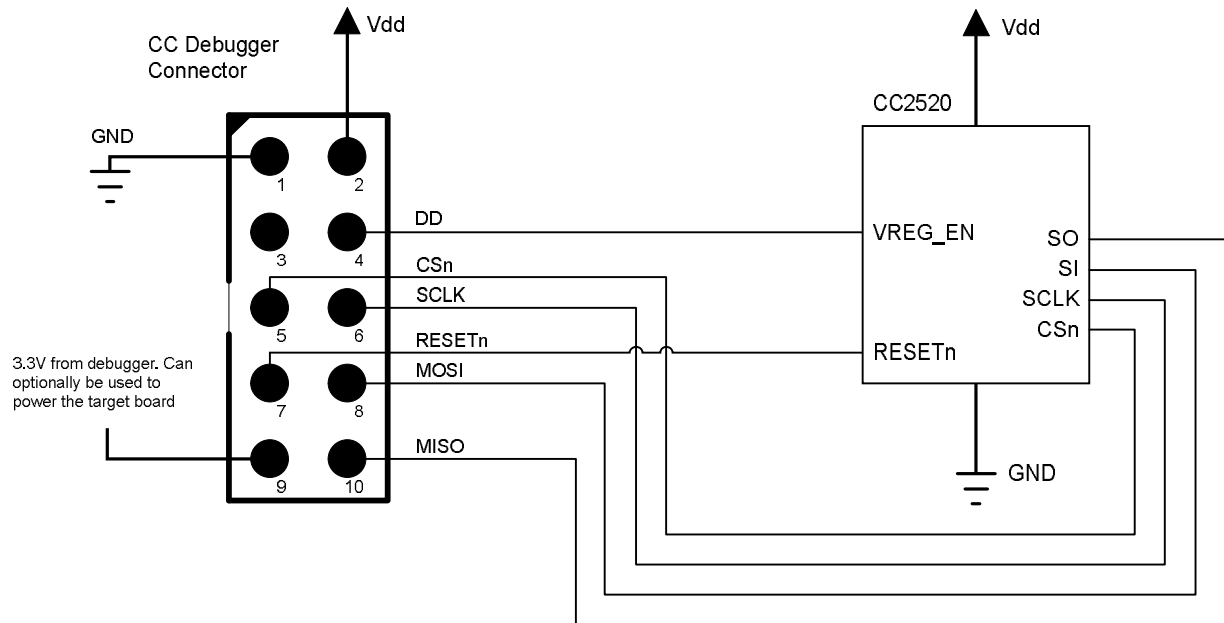
In case of multiple supported interfaces, the Packet Sniffer application will let you choose which interface to use.

## 6.3 Connecting the CC Debugger to a Transceiver (CC2520)

### 6.3.1 Minimum connection for SmartRF Studio

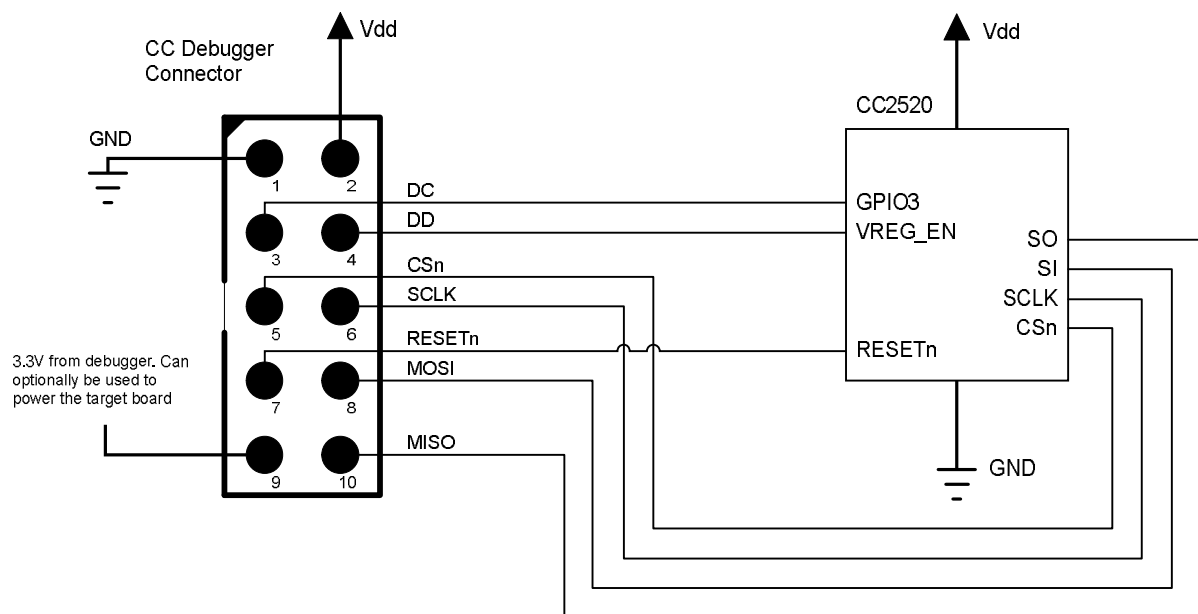
The SPI interface on the CC Debugger can be used to interface the CC2520 transceiver. Note that the CC Debugger operates as the SPI Master. In a multi master system, it would be necessary to have a jumper or switch to make sure the debugger output signals (RESET, VREG\_EN, CSn, SCLK and MOSI) do not interfere with the other SPI master on the board. The other SPI master would typically be the microcontroller on the board.

The CC2520 signal VREG\_EN must be connected to the DD pin on the connector (pin 4).



### 6.3.2 Minimum connection for SmartRF Packet Sniffer

The connection is similar as for the SmartRF Studio case. The only difference is that the CC2520 signal GPIO3 must be connected to the DC pin on the connector (pin 3). This pin is used to generate events on the CC Debugger when a packet is received.



## 7 Using the CC Debugger

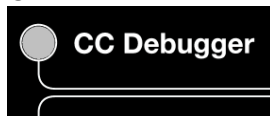
After having connected the debugger to the target device, the debugger can be powered up by plugging in the USB cable.

The debugger will immediately start a device detection process, looking for all known devices. If no devices are detected, the LED will be RED. If a device is detected, the LED will be GREEN.

If the LED is GREEN, it is possible to start using the debugger together with one of the supported PC tools.

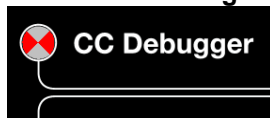
### 7.1 Understanding the LED

**OFF:**



The debugger has no power or there is no valid application/firmware on the debugger. Make sure the debugger is properly powered via the USB cable or try to resurrect the debugger using the method described in chapter 8.2.

**RED LED Blinking:**

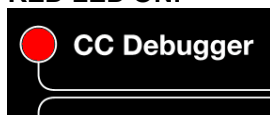


The Debugger is in Boot Recovery Mode.

The debugger will briefly enter this state while the firmware is being upgraded (see chapter 8). The board might also enter this state if the firmware is corrupt or if the user has manually forced to board to start up in the special “boot recovery mode” (section 8.1).

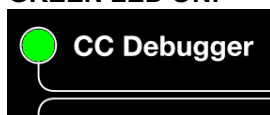
To go out of the state, reset the debugger by pressing the “Reset” button or by power-cycling the device. If the LED is still blinking, reprogram the unit by using the Flash Programmer Application.

**RED LED ON:**



No device detected. Check the connection to device and make sure the target board is properly powered and that Vdd on the target board is connected to pin 2 on the debug connector. Press and release the reset button to retry the target device detection.

**GREEN LED ON:**



The target device has been properly detected. It is possible to start using the supported tools (see chapter 5.2).

## 8 Updating the Firmware

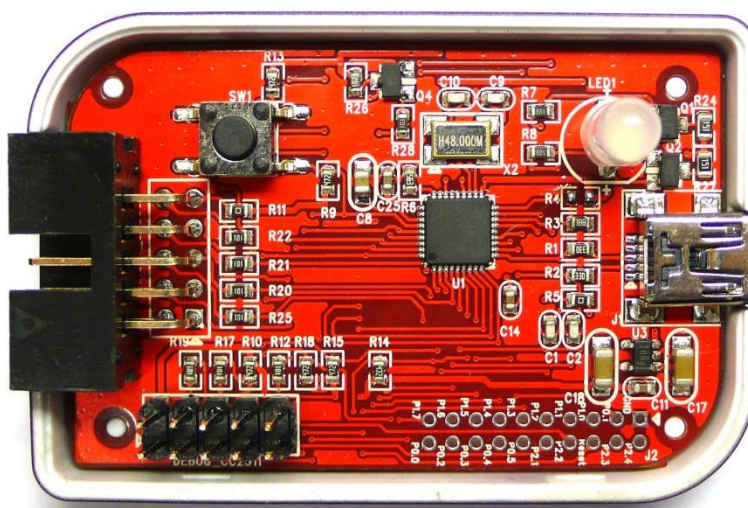
Updating of firmware is done automatically by SmartRF Studio and SmartRF Flash Programmer if either of them detects an old and/or incompatible firmware version on the CC Debugger. SmartRF Studio and SmartRF Flash Programmer also allow manual programming of the firmware. Please refer to the respective user's guides for detailed instructions. A simple step-by-step guide is provided below

1. Disconnect the USB cable from the debugger.
2. Detach any hardware from the target connector.
3. Plug in the USB cable.
4. Start SmartRF Studio. The CC Debugger should appear as an entry in the list under the SmartRF05DK tab. Single click the entry in the list to highlight the unit.
5. Click the "Load USB firmware" button. A file select dialog window will pop up.
6. Select the following file:  
C:\Program Files\Texas Instruments\Extras\ccdebugger\cebal\_fw\_srf05dbg.hex<sup>1</sup>
7. The firmware will be upgraded. This might take several seconds.
8. The CC Debugger will re-appear as an entry in the SmartRF Studio window.
9. If you get the warning about failed upgrade, it might actually happen that the firmware was upgraded as expected - it is only the timing of the response from the board that confuses Studio sometimes. It would not be a problem to retry the firmware update. If it fails completely, use the SmartRF Flash Programmer.

### 8.1 Forced boot recovery mode

If, for some reason, the firmware update fails and the CC Debugger appears to be non responsive, there is a way to force the board to only run the bootloader and stop all further execution. In this mode, no attempts will be made to start the firmware, and the board will only allow the user to perform a new firmware upgrade over USB.

Disconnect the debugger from any power source and open the plastic enclosure.

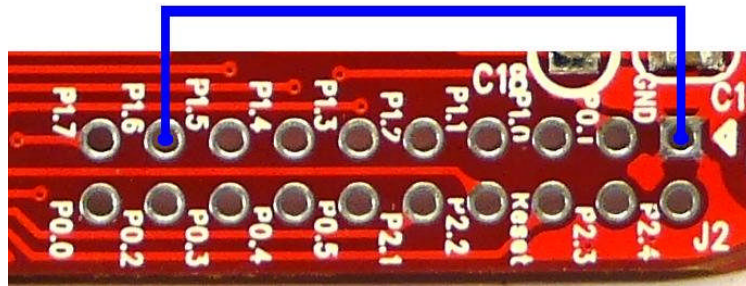


**Figure 13 - Internal view of CC Debugger**

<sup>1</sup> Assuming default installation path of SmartRF Flash Programmer or SmartRF Studio.



Short circuit the pins as depicted in Figure 14: P1.6 on the CC2511 must be connected to GND during the power-on reset to enter boot recovery mode.



**Figure 14 - Short-circuit pins for boot recovery mode**

When reconnecting the USB cable, the LED will start to blink with a RED light. This indicates that the bootloader is running and that the debugger is in boot recovery mode.

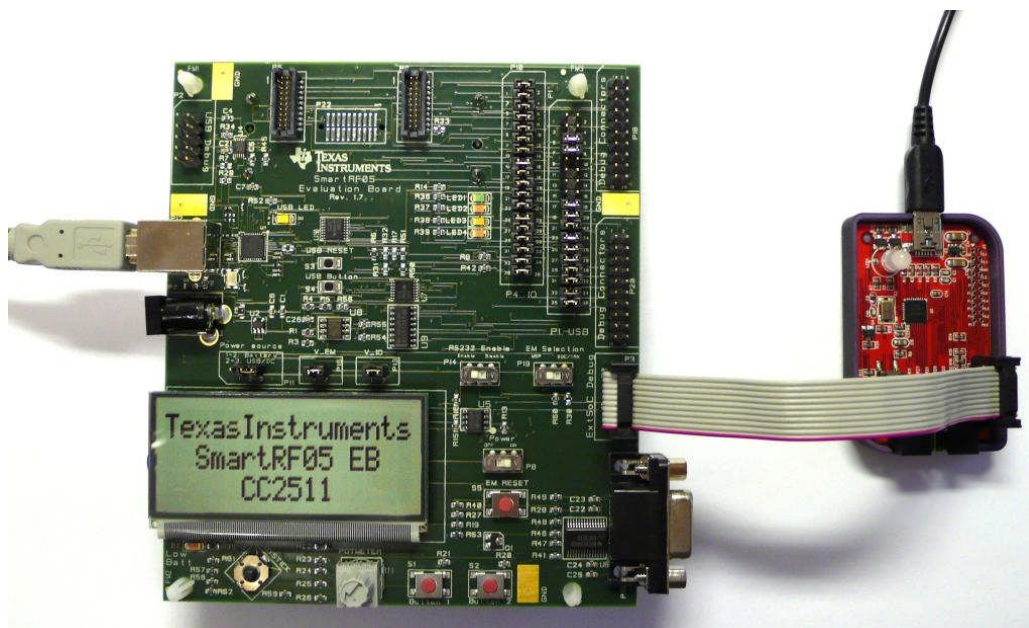
At this point, follow the same firmware programming steps as describe at the beginning of this chapter.

Please also note that the boot recovery mode can be used as a check to verify that the bootloader on the debugger is working.

## 8.2 Resurrecting the CC Debugger

If the CC Debugger appears to be completely dead when applying power, there is a way to “unbrick” the board. The method consists of reprogramming the bootloader on the debugger using the debug connector inside the box. This will require an extra programming device.

When opening the box, locate the debug connector header next to the target connector. Connect this header to another CC Debugger or to a SmartRF05EB, as shown in Figure 15. When using SmartRF05EB, connect a 10-pin flat cable from the “Ext SoC Debug” plug (P3) on the EB to the “USB Debug” plug (P2) on the CC Debugger. The dead debugger needs power, so connect the USB cable. Turn on the EB - it should detect the USB Controller (CC2511) on the debugger.

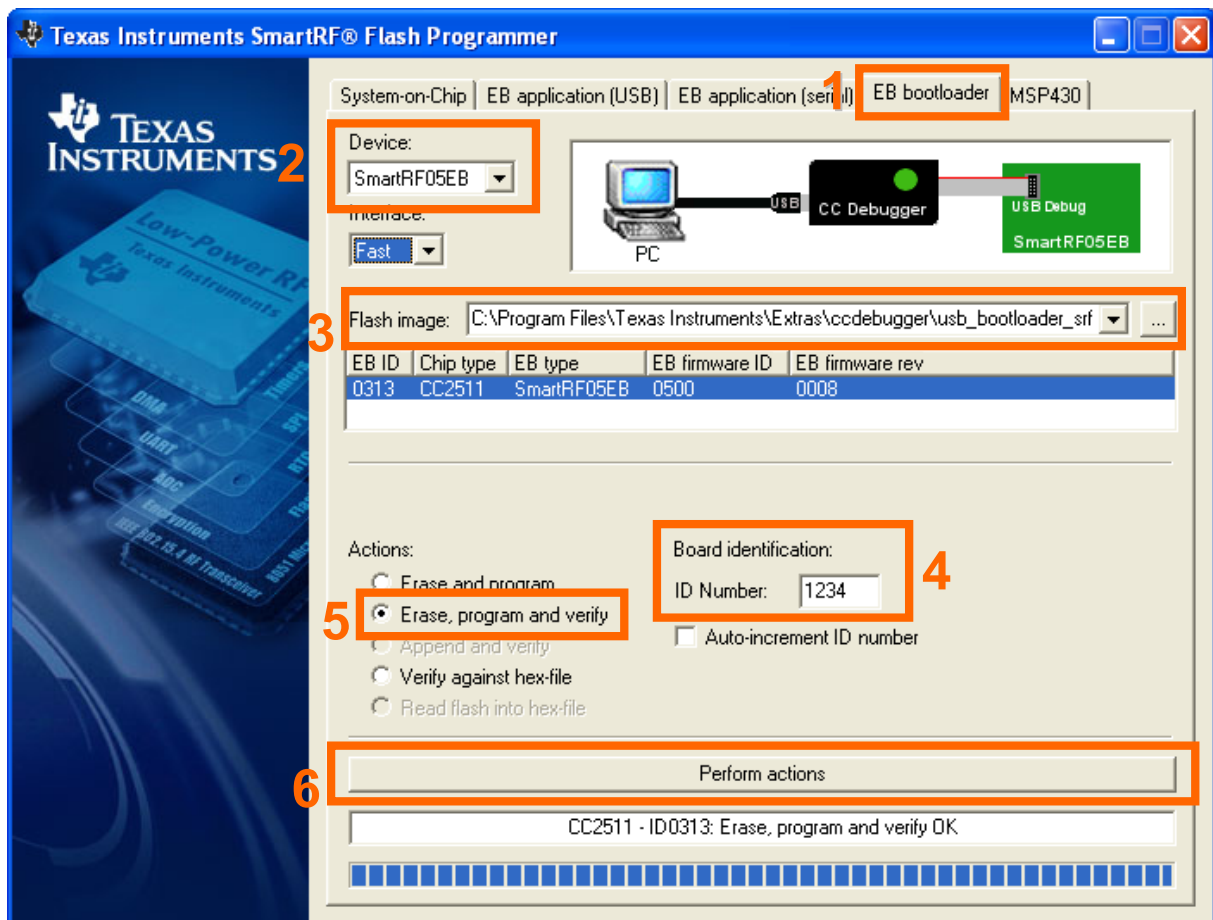


**Figure 15 - Programming the bootloader on the CC Debugger using SmartRF05EB**



Next, use the SmartRF Flash Programmer to program the bootloader on the debugger. Follow these five steps:

1. After starting the application, select the “EB Bootloader” tab.
2. In the upper left corner, select device: Use SmartRF05EB regardless of the device being used to program the debugger.
3. Next, select which flash image to program. The bootloader image is included when installing the flash programmer and it is usually located at “C:\Program Files\Texas Instruments\Extras\ccdebugger”.
4. It is also necessary to give the debugger a unique ID number – any 4 digit number will work. This number is used by the driver on the PC to uniquely identify devices if more than one is connected at the same time.
5. Select “Erase, program and verify”
6. Press the “Perform Actions” buttons. The firmware upgrade takes a few seconds.



**Figure 16 - SmartRF Flash Programmer - Updating the bootloader**

Once the bootloader is programmed, you might be asked to install a USB driver on the PC. Just follow the same procedure as when the debugger was connected to the PC the first time (see chapter 5).

The RED LED on the debugger should now be blinking, indicating that the bootloader is running but that no application has been loaded. If the RED LED is off, there is probably something wrong with the hardware.

The application (the debugger firmware) can be programmed over USB by following the same sequence as outlined at the beginning of this chapter. It is also possible to use the Flash Programmer. Select the “EB application (USB)” tab and follow the similar steps as above for the bootloader. This time, select the CC Debugger from the device list, select the firmware image to upload and click the “Perform actions” button. The RED LED should now be turned on, indicating success.

## 9 Troubleshooting

**Q1** Help! The debugger does not detect the SoC. What should I do?

**A1** There are several things to check.

Check that the cable is oriented correctly and that the pins are connected to the right signals on the debugger.

Check that the debugger gets power from the target. This is required in order for the level converters to work.

Check that the ground plane on the target is connected to the ground plane on the debugger. This is normally achieved through the target connector. Note that since the ground planes are the same, please be aware of any adverse effects caused by different ground planes on the target and on the PC (grounded via USB cable).

Check that the cable is not broken. Especially the small flat cable is prone to stop working if handled a lot or being bent and stretched beyond normal operating conditions.

**Q2** Does IAR EW8051 support the CC Debugger as debugging device?

**A2** Yes – but make sure you have an up to date version of IAR with the new debug driver plug-in from Texas Instruments. You will need version 7.51A or higher.

**Q3** Can the debugger be used as an interface to the RF device for packet sniffing?

**A3** We are working on a concept that would make that possible. Stay tuned...

**Q4** Is there a way to remove the plastic casing without damaging it?

**A4** Yes, there is. Hold the bottom piece of the plastic in one hand. Don't squeeze the plastic. With your other hand, take a firm grip on the long lateral sides of the upper part of the plastic and squeeze while moving the upper part away from the bottom. The two parts should separate from each other.

To reassemble the plastic, just click the two pieces together.

**Q5** Is this a Mini or a Micro USB plug?

**A5** Mini USB type A.

## 10 Schematics

See next page.

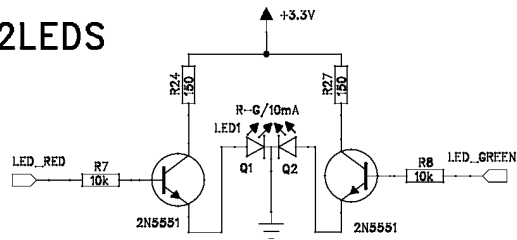
## 11 References

- [1] CC-Debugger product web site  
<http://focus.ti.com/docs/toolsw/folders/print/cc-debugger.html>
- [2] CC-Debugger Quick Start Guide  
[www.ti.com/lit/swru196](http://www.ti.com/lit/swru196)
- [3] Texas Instruments Support  
[support.ti.com](http://support.ti.com)
- [4] Texas Instruments Low Power RF Online Community  
[www.ti.com/lprf-forum](http://www.ti.com/lprf-forum)
- [5] SmartRF Studio  
[www.ti.com/smartrfstudio](http://www.ti.com/smartrfstudio)
- [6] SmartRF Flash Programmer  
<http://focus.ti.com/docs/toolsw/folders/print/flash-programmer.html>
- [7] SmartRF Packet Sniffer  
<http://focus.ti.com/docs/toolsw/folders/print/packet-sniffer.html>
- [8] SmartRF Flash Programmer User Manual  
[www.ti.com/lit/swru069](http://www.ti.com/lit/swru069)
- [9] SoC Battery Board product web site  
<http://focus.ti.com/docs/toolsw/folders/print/soc-bb.html>
- [10] IAR Embedded Workbench for 8051  
[www.iar.com/ew8051](http://www.iar.com/ew8051)

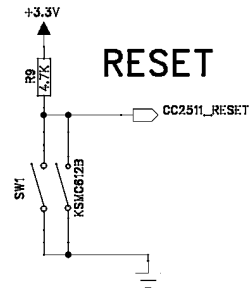
## 12 Document History

Revision	Date	Description/Changes
B	2010-02-25	Fixed erroneous description of interconnection between CC Debugger and CC2520. The VREG_EN signal shall be connected to pin 4 on the target connector, not pin 3.
A	2010-02-11	Added more details about the powering options. Added more information about connection options.
-	2009-05-05	First revision.

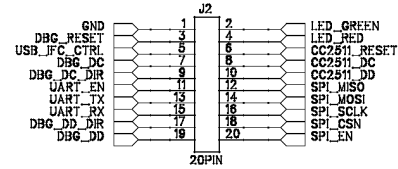
## 2LEDS



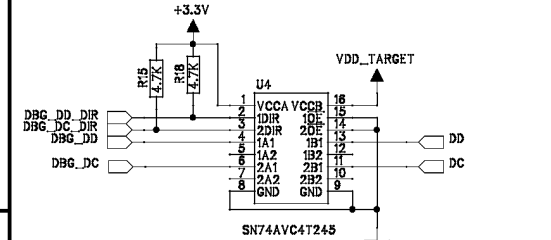
## RESET



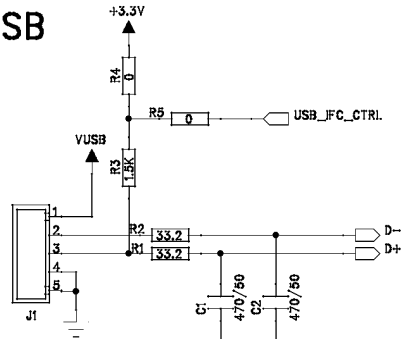
## Debug Header



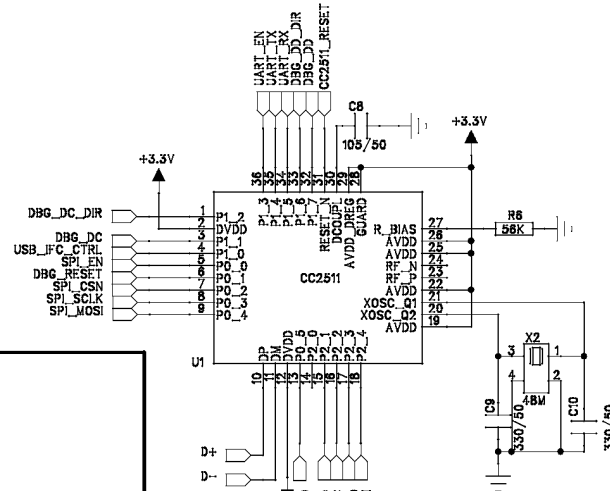
## LEVEL CONVERTER



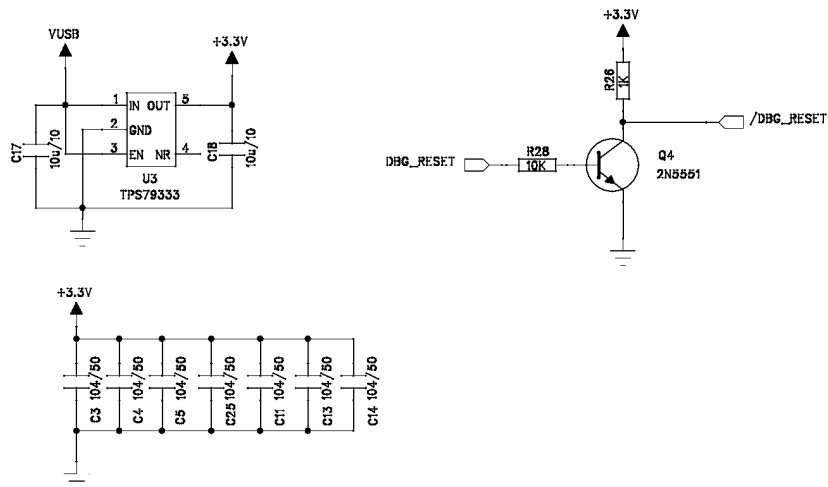
## USB



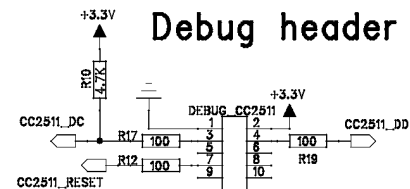
## USB controller(CC2511)



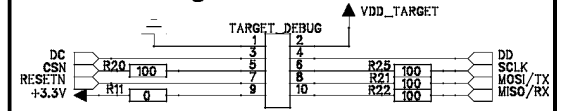
## POWER



## Debug header



## Target Connector



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Logic	<a href="http://logic.ti.com">logic.ti.com</a>	Industrial	<a href="http://www.ti.com/industrial">www.ti.com/industrial</a>
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